

# The Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1844.

Established  
A. D. 1738

## The Newport Mercury

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J. H. BARBER.

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STEEL PENS; Lead Pencils; Slate Pencils; Ink Stands; Wafers; Pen Holders; Blue Ink; Taylor's Black Ink, superior to any other; Ink Powder; Writing and Letter Paper, of the best quality; Quills; Pencil Leads; Black Sand; Wallets; Account Books of various sizes; Commercial Blanks; Bill Paper, &c. &c. For sale at No. 133 Thames street, by J. H. BARBER.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, administrators on the estate of their father, Audley Clarke late of Newport, dec., hereby request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to either of them, and those having demands to present them for settlement.

PELEG CLARKE, } Adm'rs.  
WM. A. CLARKE, }  
EDWARD CLARKE, }  
Newport, April 4th, 1844. 11.

### Commissioners' & Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of CHARLES CASTOFF, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, and six months from this date, being allowed by said Court for the creditors to present and prove their respective claims, we will attend at the house of Charles E. Hammett on the last Saturdays of October, November and December at 2 p. m., for the purpose of deciding on such claims.

CHARLES E. HAMMETT, } Comm'rs.  
PETER P. REMINGTON, }  
WM. J. HOLT. }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CLARKE BURDICK, Adm'r.

Newport, July 1, 1844.

### Commissioners Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners on the estate of SOUTHWICK IRISH, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice to the creditors of said estate, that they must present their claims to either of the commissioners within six months from the date hereof; and that we will meet at the house of Joseph Childs on the first Saturday in March next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of examining and determining on their several claims.

JOSEPH CHILDS, } Commissioners.  
JOHN COY, }  
JOHN BOYD, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

PHEBE IRISH, Executrix.

Portsmouth, Sept. 9, 1844.

### Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator on the estate of

GYLES BARNEY,

late of Newport, dec., requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1844.

## FRUIT! FRUIT!

Just received and for sale, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, Coconuts, Figs, Prunes, &c. T. STACY, JR.  
July 13.

## Commissioners' & Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the Creditors of the estate of

GILES BARNEY,

late of Newport, & 6 months from this date being allowed by said Court for the creditors to present and prove their claims before said Commissioners, We will attend at the house of Peter P. Remington, on the 2d Saturdays in March, April and May next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of deciding on such claims as may be presented against said estate.

CLARKE BURDICK, } Comm'rs.  
JAMES LAWTON, }  
ANDREW WILLOW, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator.

Newport, Nov. 9, 1844.

### Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed

Executor to the last will and testament of

PHILIP CHASE,

late of Little Compton, dec., and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law, he therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

THOS. W. CHASE, Executor.

Little Compton, August 17.

### Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned having received from

WILLIAM A. COGGESHALL, and DAVID

M. COGGESHALL, Jun., both of the town and county of Newport, Cabinet Makers and partners under the firm of W. A. & D. M. Coggeshall, an assignment of all

their property for the benefit of their creditors; those having demands against the said Coggeshall's are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JONATHAN T. ALMY, Assignee.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1844.

## Large Sales

AND

Small Profits.

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,

TAILOR & DRAPER,

No. 133 1-2

THAMES STREET,

HAS selected in Boston expressly for

this market, a large assortment of

English and American Cloths suitable for

the Fall trade, consisting of

Plain, Diamond and Double

Wave BEAVERS; Black,

Blue and Fancy coloured

BROADCLOTHS.

A choice selection of Cloths for Pantaloon, consisting of

Cassimeres, & Doe Skins,

of all colors and Shades.

Vestings

of the newest style, from the latest im-

portations, and every other article called

for from a Tailoring establishment. All

who wish to purchase cheap, are invited

to give him a call.

—MOTTO—

"The nimble sixpence is better than the slow

Shilling"

He manufactures on the most reasonable

terms, every description of

Fashionable Clothing,

(Coats, Pants, Vests, Cloaks, Sacks,

&c., constantly for sale, or will be

furnished to order at short notice, and at

prices lower than can be purchased in town.

CUTTING particularly attended to.

Newport, Sept. 28, 1844.

### Stoves! Cooking Stoves!!

A NEW and SUPERIOR pattern

for COAL, just received; also, a

variety of Parlor and other Stoves,

constantly on hand and made to order, for

sale low by

COGGESHALL & BLISS.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1844.

### BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.

JUST received and for sale, Bird

Cages of various patterns and prices;

bird seed of every kind and of the best

quality; bird glasses and bird books for

the management and treatment of birds—

all of which will be sold cheap at the

variety store of,

T. STACY, JR.

## TREES.

Linear Botanic Garden &

Nursery, Flushing, L. I.

WINTER & Co's

New Descriptive Catalogue of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Shrubs, Vines, &c. &c., is just

received at No. 142 Thames

street, Newport. Persons in want of any

kind of Trees, either fruit or ornamental

can now have an opportunity to supply

themselves with trees of large size for

parks, avenues, public houses, &c. &c.

and a large quantity of fruit trees, of all

kinds, which will be furnished at short

notice on application to

CHARLES N. TILLEY,

No. 142 Thames street, Newport, R. I.

where catalogues can be had gratis.

Newport, Sept. 21, 1844.

### Winter Arrangement.

FOR NEW YORK

VIA STONINGTON RAILROAD,

DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Morning Line, via

Long Island Rail

road.—The MOH-

GAN, will leave Stonington for Greenport,

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on the

arrival of the train that leaves Providence

at 8 1/2 o'clock, a. m.

Night Line.—The MASSACHUSETTS,

Captain Comstock, will leave Stonington,

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the

arrival of the mail train from Boston.

Tickets for both routes can be obtained

at the Stonington Depot, and on board the

ferry boat.

WM. COMSTOCK, Agent.

Nov. 16.

### CLERK'S OFFICE.

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec. 10th, 1844.

THE Commissioners heretofore appointed

to receive and examine the claims of the

late of Newport, Wheelwright, dec., present

their report of claims allowed by them; with

request that notice may be given them; that

the same may be taken into consideration, at

a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town

Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in Janu-

ary next, at 9 o'clock, a. m., all persons in-

terested, are notified to appear at said time and

place and be heard, and this notice to be pub-

lished three successive weeks in the NEWPORT

MERCURY.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Nov. 5th.

Charles Gyles, Administrator on the es-

tate of Mary Smith, dec., formerly wife

of Jacob Smith, late of said Newport, dec.,

presents his petition to this Court, represent-

ing that the personal estate of said Mary

Smith, is insufficient to pay the just debts

which said Mary Smith owed at the time of

her decease, by the sum of two thousand six

hundred and thirty eight dollars, two cents,

and praying that he may be authorized by this

Court to sell the real estate of said Mary

Smith, in the town of Newport, or so much

thereof as will be sufficient to raise said sum

with incidental expenses,

the same is read and received, and the consid-

eration thereof referred to a Court of Probate

to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport,

on the 1st Monday in January next, at 9

o'clock, a. m., and it is ordered that notice be

given of the pending and prayer of said peti-

tion for 3 successive weeks in the Newport

Mercury, for all persons interested to appear

at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Little Compton, December 9, 1844.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the

Town of Little Compton.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Church, Execu-

tor in the Will named of Robert

Brown, late of Little Compton, dec., declines

serving in the capacity of Executor, to said

Will. We the Subscribers respectfully re-

quest your honors to appoint our friend John

B. Howland, of Little Compton, Administra-

tor with the will annexed on said Robert

## Select Tales

From Graham's Magazine.

POOR GENEVIEVE.

BY JAMES K. PAULDING.

AUTHOR OF "THE DOUGHMAN'S FIRESIDE," ETC.

SHORTLY after the conclusion of the

late war, a gentleman, distinguished as

a scholar, a wit, and a politician, who

stood high in the walks of literature, and

had risen to the most dignified offices by

his talents and worth, was proceeding

up the Mississippi in one of the first steam-

boats that overploded the bosom of that

navigable stream. He was a self made and

self sustained man, somewhat past the

period of blooming youth; but his per-

son was striking, his countenance highly

intellectual, his manners polished by in-

tercourse with society, his voice

exceedingly melodious, and his eye ca-

pable of discoursing most eloquent music.

During the course of the voyage, which

was not in the most favorable season of

the year, he became gradually indisposed,

and finally so ill that, at his own request,

he was put on shore at one of those little

old French villages, between the mouth of

the Ohio and St. Louis, whose size

bears no proportion to their age, and

whose growth is so slow that, like the

current of a stagnant stream, it is next to

impossible to tell whether they are ad-

vancing backward or forward. The ag-

itation of removal, and the heat of a sum-

mer day, so aggravated his disease, which

was a bilious fever, that he became

partially delirious, and, being without a

servant, might have fared but indiffer-

ently, a stranger in a strange place, had

not an elderly lady, who happened to be

looking out at a neighboring window,

been charitable enough to have him con-

ducted or rather carried, to her house.—

He was placed in bed, and immediately

attended by a physician, who adminis-

tered to him so successfully, that the next

morning his delirium had subsided into

one of those low desperate fevers so har-

assing to the constitution, so difficult to

cure.

His returning consciousness discov-

ered angels called woman, sitting at his

bedside, as if awaiting an opportunity to

present his medicine, or perform some

kind office. The sick traveller at first

took it for a vagary of his brain, but, af-

ter rubbing his eyes and gazing awhile,

he recognised a female, with a cap such

as French attendants generally wear, a

plain gown, and a black silk apron, with

a sweet, gentle and expressive face, ap-

parently bearing the impression of deep

solicitude. Perceiving him to be awake,

she inquired, in a voice of exquisite me-

lody, if he wanted any thing. Instead of

answering the question, the sick man,

whom I shall call Hartland, though that

was not his real name, asked two or three

others, in a low, feeble tone,

"Where am I—and who are you?"

"You are in St.—, and I am poor

Genevieve, your servant—can I do any

thing for you, sir?"

"O, a nurse they have provided for



If the devotion of a true heart, that I would tear from my bosom if I thought it capable of deceiving or betraying one who has filled it to overflowing with love and gratitude, insult and degradation!"

Those alone who have seen Hartland in the halls of legislation mowing down hearts with his irresistible eloquence, can judge of the effect of the words on Genevieve.

"Tell me—tell me, Genevieve," added he, "what you think and what you fear?"

"Are you not the great orator, statesman, author? Is not your name on every tongue, your words in every mouth? Do you not stand high among the highest of your country, and may you not aspire to be still higher? and am not I a menial without wealth, name or family to render me worthy of sharing your honors? No sir—I understand you but too well. You would—you would—she burst into tears, and could proceed no farther.

"I would make you my wife," cried Hartland, with a tone and expression that could not be mistaken. "My dear, dear wife, to live with me and be my love forever."

"What, poor Genevieve!" almost shrieked she. "Me—your nurse—your servant—your?"

"Preserver!" interrupted Hartland. "Yes, I would ensure the happiness of my future life, by sharing it with one who, in her humble garb and humble occupation, has proved to me that neither grace nor dignity, virtue nor refinement, is confined to any situation of life, or dependent on wealth and splendor. Will you consent to trust your happiness with me? I will you be mine forever?"

"Are you really in earnest?" faltered she, with tears and trembling. "What, poor Genevieve?"

"Poor Genevieve!—are you not rich in virtue, grace and beauty; and is not such a heart and mind as yours worth all the wide lands and rich mines of your mistress, whom I am yet to see and thank for her kindness? Yes, 'Poor Genevieve,' I am in earnest—serious and solemn as a man can be at the moment when the happiness of his life hangs on the decision of a moment."

Genevieve wept as she reclined on his shoulder for a few moments, then started away before he was aware of her intention, and, turning toward him as she retreated through the door a face full of inexpressible tenderness, exclaimed—

"You shall see me again, and receive my answer."

Hartland did not know exactly what to make of all this. But he had felt the heart of Genevieve throb against his side, and seen her parting look. Neither could be mistaken, and he remained in the happy anticipation that all would end as he wished. From this, in the lapse of an hour or two, he was roused by the entrance of Genevieve in her bonnet and cloak, who, having received a message from herself strong enough to leave his room, Hartland sought to detain her a moment, for the answer she had promised. But she only replied with a look and accent he could not comprehend. "You will receive it soon from my mistress."

"Pshaw!" exclaimed he in a pet;—"what care I for your mistress?"

"But you must care for her, and love her too for she is far more worthy of your heart than 'Poor Genevieve.'"

"If I do may my—"

"Hush! do not swear, lest you should forswear yourself the next minute.—Remember what I say. In less than a quarter of an hour you will forsake poor Genevieve. You will not acknowledge your love for her in the presence of my mistress."

"Come!" cried Hartland, seizing her hand, "lead me at once to your mistress, and put me to the test."

Genevieve did not reply, but led him into a capacious apartment whose windows, reached to the floor, opened on a terrace, overlooking a little river that skirted a green lawn, as it coursed its way to eternal oblivion in the bosom of the great father of waters. No one was there to receive him, and Genevieve immediately left the room, merely saying, "I will tell my mistress you are here."

He remained a few moments looking out on the scene before him, but unconscious of its loveliness, when he was roused by the opening of the door, and turning round perceived a female advancing with hesitating steps and head inclining toward the earth. Her face was entirely hid by a thick black veil, which descended below her waist, and prevented the contour of her figure from being seen.

Hartland advanced to pay his compliments and express his acknowledgements which he did with his usual grace and fluency. But the lady made no reply and for a few moments seemed greatly agitated. At length she slowly put aside the veil, and at once disclosed the face of Genevieve, glowing with blushes of modest apprehensive delicacy, her eyes cast down and her bosom swelling with emotion. In an instant he comprehended all.

"Genevieve!"—he exclaimed—"is it possible?"

"Yes," answered the well remembered, persuasive, gentle voice which had so often soothed his pains, and quieted his impatience in the hours of sickness. "Yes, once poor Genevieve, your nurse—now rich and happy Genevieve, for now she has found in the man she would have selected from all the world, one who loves her for herself alone. Hartland, dear Hartland, will you forgive me? It is the last time I will ever deceive you."

Hartland was not obdurate and the for-

giveness was accorded by folding Genevieve in his arms, and imprinting on her lips the first, sweetest kiss of love.

"How can I ever repay you for your gentle cares and noble generosity to a stranger?" he at length said.

"By always loving and remembering poor Genevieve. But you are not so much a stranger as you think. No one in this wide land is ignorant of your name; but I—I am an old acquaintance."

"You Genevieve?"

"Yes. I see I must humble my vanity, by introducing myself to your notice. Do you remember travelling North about ten years ago, and accidentally falling in company with the family of Mr. M——, a Creole gentleman, consisting of his wife and his niece, a little girl scarcely eleven, and very small for that age? Yes—well, I was that little girl; but you know it is the fashion among us to consider tiny women like me not as angels, but as nobodies. I was not named to you, nor do I know that you ever heard me called by any name but Jenny. At all events, you took no other notice of me than sometimes to pat my head in passing, and once—I shall never forget it—you stooped down and gave me a kiss, in sport. I had often heard you spoken of in terms that called forth admiration, and that kiss was never forgotten. You don't know how early the flower begins to bud in our spring. We parted, you to forget, I to remember you forever. I knew you the moment you were brought hither; and now you have my history. This humble person, and all that I inherit is yours, and be assured, I will forgive your infidelity should you forsake your humble nurse, poor Genevieve, for her mistress."

"Forsake poor Genevieve!" cried Hartland. "When I do my mind my tongue become mute, and my mind a desert. No! dearest girl, I must be without memory and without gratitude, when I forget her who hovered and watched, and sometimes wept—was it not so, sweet Genevieve?—over the dark days and nights of my pain and weakness, and whom I more than once imagined I must have known in some previous state of existence, for I could not divest myself at times of the impression that I had somewhere seen you before. No, my beloved one, should you ever, in our journey through life, perceive, or fancy you perceive, any diminution of my love, you have only to dress and look as you did at my bedside, and become poor Genevieve, to retrieve my heart, once more and forever."

"Ah, me!" she exclaimed, "I see I must make up my mind to always having a formidable rival. But I will try to reconcile myself to the calamity, and be content to share your heart with poor Genevieve."

"Just at this moment the doctor came in, and, seeing how matters stood, at the other's side."

"Well, Hartland, the mystery is disclosed, I perceive. You first fell in love with the nurse, and have deserted her for the mistress. The exchange is very sensible, judicious, and prudent."

"It is no exchange, doctor. She shall always be poor Genevieve—the object of my unchanging love, and eternal gratitude."

Genevieve looked at the doctor with a smile of proud consciousness, which he returned with one of approving affection. The good doctor passed from this world but a little while ago, and, when he died, the suffering victims of poverty, disease, and sorrow lost a most benevolent friend—his country, one of her most noble citizens. He united the courage of a hero with the softness of a woman, and joined the most devoted attachment to his native land, with a generous, enlarged philanthropy that comprehended all mankind. He was the friend of the human race, but his countrymen were his brothers.

Genevieve and Hartland still survive. The former has never had any cause to regret her experiment on the disinterestedness of mankind; and the latter, while steadily pursuing a lofty career of honorable ambition, blesses the hour when he yielded to the dictates of love and gratitude. If, at any time, he seemed to forego the delight of mutual confidence, and the enjoyment of domestic happiness, in the high pursuit of well earned fame, his wife had only to put on her homely gown, her little nurse's cap, and black silk apron, and become Genevieve again to fill his soul with holy love, and win him back to the hallowed shrine of home. Yet, strange to say, the rich heiress is not jealous of poor Genevieve. They live together in the most perfect harmony, and it is impossible to say which loves the other best.

**Cement for stopping cracks in cast iron boilers.**—Common salt by measure four parts, smithy slack one part, flour of sulphur three parts, water enough to make the ingredients into a paste.

**To sweeten rancid butter.**—The Echo du Monde Savant says, "An agriculturist in the neighborhood of Brussels having succeeded in removing the bad smell and disagreeable taste from butter by boiling; or mixing in fresh water with chloride of lime, he was encouraged by this happy result to continue his experiments, by trying them on butter so rancid as to be past use; and he has restored to butter whose odor and taste were insupportable, all the sweetness of fresh. This operation is extremely simple and practicable to all; it consists in beating the butter in a sufficient quantity of water, in which put 25 or 30 drops of chloride of lime to two pounds of butter.

After having mixed it till all its parts are in contact with the water, it may be left in it for an hour or two, afterwards withdrawn, and washed anew in fresh water. The chloride of lime have nothing injurious in it, can with safety be augmented; but after having verified the experiment, it was found that 25 or 30 drops to a kilogramme of butter were sufficient.

**POULTRY HOUSES.**—If you wish your hens to lay through the winter, have their houses cleaned out thoroughly.—Empty the nests of all filth, have them scraped inside and out, and then white-washed. Place contiguous to your hen-house, under roof, a peck or two of lime, a bushel of gravel, and a load of sand or ashes, as that they can daily have access to these substances.

Give them chopped fresh meat once a week, or oftener, and feed them regularly twice a day with grain and potatoes—always feeding them near the hen-house so as to attach them to it. Keep their nests at all times well supplied with clean hay, and a few chalk imitation eggs in each; if you have no chalk, clay will answer the same purpose, provided you whiten the eggs by whitewashing them. See, too, that your fowls get water regularly. If you follow this advice, you'll find that your hens will lay nearly as many eggs in winter as they do in summer.—*American Farmer.*

**Late Foreign Intelligence.**

**Arrival of the Acadia.**  
**15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

The British steamship *ACADIA*, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst. Capt. Harrison reports having the worst weather he ever encountered, and on the 12th and 13th was compelled to lay to 36 hours. The *Acadia* brought 65 passengers, 55 of whom are from Liverpool. The English advices are fifteen days later.

The steamship *Great Western* from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult. in a passage of 13 1-2 days.—The intelligence which she took out of the probable election of Mr. Polk, as President, created extraordinary surprise and general regret, except to the free trade party. The *Evening Mail* of the 25th says, "the American news received this morning is considered on the Stock Exchange, as unfavorable; the consequence of which has been a decline in the prices of all English securities.—Consols are now rather heavy at 100 1-4 to 3-8 for Money, and 100 3-8 to 1-2 for the Account." The *Times* and other leading journals, express much regret, perceive express gratification, as it is believed that the American Tariff will now be modified, to the great benefit of foreign manufacturers.

The Cotton Market is depressed, fair quality of Uplands has been sold at 4d per lb. and middling at 3 5-8 per lb., and there is only a very limited sale for any description over 4 1-2 per lb.

Trade in Manchester continues brisk, and there are no stocks of either goods or yarns; notwithstanding this is termed the dull season, when spinners have usually had to accumulate stock.

The iron trade is most animated, and even at this, usually the dull season of the year.

The American provision trade continues to form an important branch of commerce, every day adding to its growth.

The imports of cheese have been large, and the quality of the article is much improved.

**GREAT BANK ROBBERY.**—*Rogers, the Banker and Poet*—Early on Monday morning, the 25th ult., a most extensive robbery was discovered to have been committed in the banking house of Messrs. Rogers, Twogood, & Co., of Clement's land, Lombard street. It is supposed the burglars must have entered by means of skeleton or false keys. During the day some of the well mob were observed prowling about Lombard street, in the vicinity of Clement's lane. Upwards of £40,000 in notes were carried off. The numbers of the notes are advertised, and, of course, stopped at the Bank of England; and a reward of £3000 has been offered for their recovery. The house of Rogers & Co. has always been considered one of decided property, though doing a very private business; and the head of the firm, now advanced in age is well known as the author of the "Pleasures of Memory."

The London Observer says, "we are told by a correspondent that an offer has been made to the house to give up the whole of the stolen notes, &c., upon receiving a consideration of 4,000l. which terms Messrs. Rogers & Co. indignantly refused to accede to. It is said that a confidential clerk slept nightly in a bed with his head against the iron chest from which the property was taken, so that the robbery could not have been committed during the night without his being aware of it, which circumstance is dwelt upon by some parties, whilst the whole of the people of London look at one another, and ask the natural question, 'How and when it was affected?' Before another week we have little doubt that some light will be thrown upon this mysterious subject."

It is stated in a London paper, that the agitation of repeal has cost the people of Ireland, in twelve months, the sum of £121,394, of which £56,000 were de-

voted to the personal and private uses of Mr. O'Connell.

**IRELAND.—Progress of Repeal, Federalism, &c.**—The Repeal Association met on Tuesday, the 28th inst., Monday having been occupied with the Municipal Elections. Mr. Daniel O'Connell was present at this meeting.

On the motion of Lord French, Mr. M. O'Connell, M. P. was called to the chair. Mr. Daniel O'Connell was rapturously received, and made a long speech, in the course of which he combated some of the French newspapers which had attacked him for abandoning repeal, and "hurled defiance" at the *Debats*. Louis Philippe's paper, and stated that he would not accept a repeal of the union at the hands of France;—"He could not forget their immorality and their want of religion, and he detested their base submission to such a crafty and miserable usurper as Louis Philippe. Repeal or no repeal the Irish people held him and them in the utmost abhorrence."

With regard to the new project, Federalism, he would tell them a secret.—Federalism (exclaimed the honorable gentleman, snapping his fingers) is not worth that. (Roars of laughter.) He wished it no harm; they might go on with their talking and meetings. Much good might it do them. He had great respect for them, and wished them well, but they were none of his children.—(Cheers and laughter.) Mr. O'Connell then commented on Mr. Crawford's letter on Federalism. He denied that he would make a bear garden of the Irish House of Commons. He would be too good humored to quarrel with any one. He then referred to the mode by which the union had been effected, and said that he would follow that subject still further at their next meeting, when he would enter into certain propositions in detail.

Mr. O'Connell said he would postpone his motion for the appointment of a preservative society of 300, as he found there were more legal difficulties in the way than he had at first anticipated. Mr. O'Connell in conclusion, moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That it be referred to the committee to report on the proper steps to procure an inquiry into the recent state trial."—Lord French seconded the resolution, which was carried. After the disposal of some routine business, Mr. O'Connell announced the rent of the week to be 511l. 2s. 8d.—(Loud cheers.)

**ALGIERS.**—At a dinner given at Marseilles to Marshal Bugeaud, on his return from Algiers, he made a speech in which he stated that the conquest of Algiers was now completed, and that an immense progress and improvement had been made in the colony. He also informed the company, that Abd-el Kader had recently dismissed the few followers that had remained with him, and had retired into the interior of the country.

The British Parliament had been further agitated by internal discussions. A serious insurrection broke out at Loggona, in the province of Old Castile, on the 12th of November, headed by the celebrated Martin Zurbano. He marched with 400 men from Loggona to Nijera, a town of 7000 inhabitants where he met with no opposition, and thence the insurrection had rapidly extended, but was finally checked. A brother-in-law of Zurbano had been taken prisoner and executed. He is 29 years of age, and was formerly in the Queen's service. Zurbano himself had not been taken.

In PORTUGAL trade was declining, and the country in an impoverished state.

**GREECE.**—The London Morning Chronicle of the 3d inst., says the news from Greece is of the most disastrous kind—not so much from any new and extraordinary facts, as from the accumulation of proof that a plan is in full and vigorous operation for the undermining the Constitution. The elucidation of the present state of things is this, and to this alone every step of the Ministry tends. The bonds of society are recklessly relaxed, and the inhabitants of towns are afraid to travel far from their protection.

**FIRE.**—About 6 o'clock last evening our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. It proceeded from the South end of the city, where the rope walk of James P. Butts was found to be in flames. By the exertions of our prompt and skilful firemen they were soon extinguished, but however until about 120 feet of the main building were destroyed, together with the larger building on the South end of the walk, and a quantity of hemp. We learn from the Journal that the loss is about \$1000. Insurance \$600.—*Providence Gazette.*

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—Dr. Henry Miller, of this city, died very suddenly on Saturday afternoon. About three o'clock he was seen at his office by a person having business with him, and was then, so far as known, in good health. Late in the afternoon one of the neighbors found him lying lifeless in the yard attached to his office. The body was warm still, and was taken in and laid upon a bed, but life was entirely gone.—*Balt. Am.*

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday evening last a man by the name of Peter Ackerman, in running a race with several others, on the county bridge, in this town, was suddenly killed by running against a wagon passing at the time. He ran with his breast against the shaft of the wagon with such force as to deprive him of life almost instantly. He has left a wife and several children.

*Pateron Intelligence.*

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

**To the Senate, and House of Representatives:**

I transmit herewith copies of despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, since the commencement of your present session, which claim, from their importance, and I doubt not will receive, your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language which the Mexican Government has thought proper to employ in reply to the remonstrance of the Executive through Mr. Shannon, against the renewal of the war with Texas while the question of annexation was pending before Congress and the people, and also, the proposed manner of conducting that war, will not fail to arrest your attention.

Such remonstrance, urged in no unfriendly spirit to Mexico, was called for by considerations of an imperative character, having relation as well to the peace of this country and honor of this Government as to the cause of humanity and civilization. Texas had entered into the Treaty of Annexation upon the invitation of the Executive; and when, for that act, she was threatened with a renewal of the war on the part of Mexico, she naturally looked to this Government to interpose its efforts to ward off the threatened blow. But one course was left the Executive, acting within the limits of its constitutional competency, and that was to protest in respectful, but at the same time strong and decided terms against it. The war was thus threatened to be renewed, was promulgated by edicts and decrees, which ordered, on the part of the Mexican military, the desolation of whole tracts of country, and the destruction, without discrimination, of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence. Over the manner of conducting war, Mexico possesses no exclusive control. She has no right to violate at pleasure the principles which an enlightened civilization has laid down for the conduct of nations at war; and thereby retrograde to a period of barbarism which, happily for the world, has long since passed away. All nations are interested in enforcing an observance of those principles, and the United States, the oldest of the American Republics, and the nearest of the civilized powers to the theatre on which these enormities were proposed to be enacted, could not quietly content themselves to witness such a state of things.

They had, through the Executive on another occasion, and as was believed with the approbation of the whole country, remonstrated against outrages similar, but even less inhuman, than those which by her new edicts and decrees she has threatened to perpetrate, and of which the late inhuman massacre at Toluca was but the precursor.

The bloody and inhuman murder of Fannin and his companions, equalled only by untold Indian tribes, proved how little confidence could be placed on the most solemn stipulations of her Generals, while the fate of others who became her captives in war, many of whom, no longer able to sustain the fatigues and privations of long journeys, were shot down by the way side, while their companions who survived were subjected to sufferings even more painful than death—had left an indelible stain on the page of civilization. The Executive, with the evidence of an intention on the part of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to humanity, could do no less than renew remonstrances formerly urged. For fulfilling duties so imperative, Mexico has thought proper, through her accredited organs, because she has had represented to her the inhumanity of such proceedings, to indulge in language unknown to the courtesy of diplomatic intercourse, and offensive in the highest degree to this Government and people. Nor has she offended in this only. She has not only violated existing conventions between the two countries, by arbitrary and unjust decrees against our trade and intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt, due to our citizens, which she solemnly pledged herself to pay, under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our Secretary of Legation. And when our Minister has invited the attention of her Government to wrongs committed by her local authorities not only on the property but on the persons of our fellow-citizens, engaged in prosecuting fair and honest pursuits, she has added insult to injury, by not even deigning, for months together, to return an answer to his representations. Still further to manifest her unfriendly feelings toward the United States, she has issued decrees expelling from some of her provinces American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, and now denies to those of our citizens prosecuting the Whale Fishery on the north west coast of the Pacific, the privilege which has, through all time, heretofore been accorded to them, of exchanging goods of small amount in value at her ports in California for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort.

Nor will it escape the observation of Congress that, in conducting a correspondence with the Minister of the United States, who cannot and does not know any distinction between the geographical sections of the Union, charges wholly unfounded are made against particular States, and an appeal to others for aid and protection against supposed wrongs. In this same connection, sectional prejudices are attempted to be excited, and the hazardous and unpardonable effort is made to foment divisions among the States of the Union, thereby to embitter their peace. Mexico has still to learn

that, however freely we may indulge in discussion among ourselves, the American people will tolerate no interference in their domestic affairs by any foreign Government; and in all that concerns the constitutional guarantees and the national honor, the people of the United States have but one mind and one heart.

The subject of annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it could have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings. On the contrary, it was because the question was neither local nor sectional, but made its appeal to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State in the Union, that the negotiation, and finally the Treaty of Annexation was entered into; and it has afforded me no ordinary pleasure to perceive that, so far as demonstrations have been made upon it by the people, they have proceeded from all parts of the Union. Mexico may seek to excite divisions among us, by uttering unjust denunciations against particular States, but when she comes to know that the invitations addressed to our fellow citizens by Spain, and afterwards by herself to settle Texas, were accepted by emigrants from all the States; and when, in addition to this, she refreshes her recollection with the fact, that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas was during the administration of a distinguished citizen from an Eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspices of a President from the South-west, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissension among us, or producing distraction in our councils by attacks either on particular States, or on persons who are now in the retirement of private life. Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them as well as to others, a design, as she pretends now for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to despoil her, by duplicity and falsehood, of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the Annexation of Texas to the Union was a matter of vast importance. In order to acquire that territory before it had assumed a position among the independent powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, which she, through her Secretary of State, promulgates to the whole world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives.

While Texas was a dependency of Mexico, the United States opened a negotiation with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory; and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years—during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited ambassadors at many of the principal Courts of Europe—and when it has become obvious to the world that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnatory accusations are made against States which have had no special agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally important to the interests of both countries. And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexico now announces her intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to reconquer that Republic.—She thus announces a perpetual claim, which at the end of a century will furnish her as plausible a ground for discontent against any nation, which at the end of that time may enter into a treaty with Texas, as she possesses at this moment against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence.

A course of conduct such as has been described, on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling, and of the courtesy which should characterize the intercourse between the nations of the Earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor; but actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive resting upon its integrity, and not fearing that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with rearing upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1844.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register of the 4th inst., says that a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in that town and vicinity on the 20th ult. It continued for several seconds. One chimney was thrown down by the violence of the shock, and the stones and bricks in others were displaced.

There was a furious snow storm in Virginia, on Saturday week.



Twenty-Eighth Congress.  
SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1844.

SENATE.—The nomination of C. P. Van Ness, as collector of New York, was unanimously confirmed.

Mr Woodbury presented a series of resolutions from the Legislature of New Hampshire, in favor of the reduction of postage, instructing their senators, &c.

Mr Upham, of Vermont, presented the credentials of his colleague (Mr S. S. Phelps,) elected a senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr Breese introduced a bill directing that the reserved lead mines of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa be brought into market.

Mr Phelps submitted a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate if the executive has knowledge concerning the various treaty stipulations existing between Texas and other countries.

Mr Brenton's resolution of yesterday, calling for the author of the secret letter from London to Secretary Upshur, was taken up and adopted.

Mr Choate offered a joint resolution, authorizing the Attorney General to contract for the printing of certain laws of the United States.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton was passed by a vote of 26 to 14.

The bill concerning the title of Pea Patch Island was ordered to be engrossed. The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE.—After some unimportant business was disposed of, the bill reported by Mr Phoenix, to remit the duties on railroad iron when the same had been actually laid down upon the roads, was taken up, and the question was on the rejection of the bill.

Mr Hammett, of Miss., moved to lay the bill on the table, and on his motion the yeas and nays were ordered—they stood yeas 155, noes 40.

The rules were then suspended for the purpose of receiving reports, and several bills of an unimportant character were reported and referred.

The House adjourned at half past two.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1844.

SENATE.—Mr Woodbridge reported a bill granting certain lands for the benefit of the Washash and Erie Canal.

Mr Bayard reported a bill to consolidate the various pension acts. Also a bill renewing certain naval pensions for the term of five years.

Mr Evans submitted a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate what amount of duties on goods imported had been refunded since the last session of congress; also, whether any application has been made for the remission of penalties incurred, with the decision of the department thereon.

A message from the President was read and ordered to be printed, on the subject of our relations with Mexico.

The bill to settle the Pea Patch Island in the Delaware, was taken up and finally passed.

Mr Johnson submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what instructions were given to our foreign consuls respecting the practice of sending paupers and criminals to the United States.

Mr Atchison introduced a bill to organize a government in Oregon, and a debate ensued upon its reference, which was continued to a late hour by Messrs Merrick, White, Archer, Morehead and Bayard. It was finally referred to a select committee of five—Messrs Atchison, Allen, Walker, Rives and Crittenden.

Mr Merrick introduced a bill to reduce the present rates of postage, which was read and referred.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr Morris offered a resolution directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the continuation of Morse's Telegraph from Baltimore to New York, through Philadelphia—agreed to.

Mr Weller submitted a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States, as soon as the Supreme authorities of that nation shall signify their assent to the provisions of the measure. He moved its reference to the committee of the whole, and that it be printed.

The bill was referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed—yeas 109, noes 66.

A message from the President was delivered and read by the clerk. It takes a review of much of the history of the annexation scheme, and our difficulties with Mexico; but does not recommend to Congress to take any steps except to adopt a measure for annexing Texas forthwith. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The House then went into committee of the whole.

The bill to graduate and reduce the price of public lands was taken up. It provides that lands which have been five years unsold may be entered at one dollar per acre, and those which have been ten years unsold, seventy five cents per acre, and those twenty years, twenty-five cents.

Mr Picklin spoke in favor of the measure, as being the farmer's bill, and calculated to benefit the poor and common class of men, and not the more wealthy.

Mr Cavin followed in opposition to the bill—regarding it as a proposition simply to put up the public lands for sale at twenty-five cents an acre.

Mr Smith of Illinois, then got the floor,

when the committee rose and reported progress.

A bill to reduce the rate of postage and to prevent fraud on the post office department, was reported by Mr Hardin which was read twice and referred.

A variety of executive communications were then laid before the House and properly disposed of.

Several bills from the Senate were then received and referred.

A variety of resolutions of inquiry was then submitted and adopted.

The House adjourned at half past 2 o'clock.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1844.

HOUSE.—After a good deal of discussion as to what business had precedence, the motion of Mr Dromgoole to take up the bill providing for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, prevailed in committee of the whole. It was read by sections, and after several verbal amendments were agreed to.

Mr Adams moved to strike out the first section, and after a long discussion, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1844.

HOUSE.—Mr Dromgoole called up the resolution submitted by him on Friday evening, for closing all debate on the sub-treasury in two hours after the House took up the subject in committee.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 70, noes 60.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr Hunt of New York, spoke against the sub treasury, and alluded to the support which Mr Polk received from the abolitionists.

Mr Henley of Ia, Mr Dillingham of Vt, and Mr Cary of Me, spoke in favor of the bill, and in defence of the policy of the democratic party.

Some member then moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the House was brought to a direct vote.

The various amendments to the bill were agreed to.

The question then being upon the engrossment of the bill, the yeas and nays were taken, and the bill passed by the following vote:—Yeas 123, Nays 63.

The bill is the same as reported last session—the periods which the different provisions shall take effect being '45, '46 and '47, instead of '44, '45 and '46, and also that a receiver general be located at St. Louis, in Missouri.

The House then adjourned till Monday, when the special order of the day is the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas.

MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1844.

SENATE.—The President sent in a message with documents relating to the German treaty, and instructions to our minister in France.

The uniform election bill, from the House, was reported with amendments.

The sub treasury bill, from the House was referred to the committee on finance.

A resolution of inquiry in relation to the method of the state department for ascertaining the number of paupers, convicts, &c., landed upon our shores, was offered by Mr Berrien.

Mr Merrick gave notice of three bills—one to employ steam packets in the transportation of the mail between foreign ports and those of the United States; another to enable the post office department to employ steamers for carrying the mail between the ports of the United States; and a third to enable the department to use railroads for transporting the mail in the U. S.

The Senate spent a short time in executive session, and adjourned over till Thursday.

HOUSE.—Mr A. V. Brown reported the bill from the committee on territories, to establish a territorial government in Oregon, with amendments.

The bill providing that the mileage of members of congress be estimated by the nearest mail routes, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr Davis of Indiana, submitted a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on salt. Laid on the table—yeas 71, noes 59.

Many unimportant resolutions were offered, and the House adjourned over till Thursday next.

Great Excitement in Newburyport.—Burglars arrested.—The citizens of Newburyport have been greatly excited for the last three or four days in consequence of the discovery of individuals who have committed numerous burglaries in that town, during the last season. The last one, that of Mr. Mose Hale's store, it seems has been the means of furnishing a clue to the persons engaged in the nefarious work—and on Saturday last, three young men, belonging in Newburyport, and sons of respectable citizens, were arrested, and brought before Mr. Justice Marston, who, after an examination, bound them over to the Court of Common Pleas, now in session at Ipswich.

The names of the individuals are Wm. Shaw, Leonard Drown, and A. Caldwell. The two first, in default of bail have been committed to the jail in Newburyport.

John A. St. Amant's house and Mr. Roulain's workshops on Meeting street, Charleston, S. C., were burnt on the 21st, with some other property. Mr. R.'s stock of carriages and tools was worth some \$15,000; insurance only \$7000, \$3000 of which was in the Hartford Fire Co.; the same company had another fire of \$2000 on the estate of Dr. Aikin.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.  
Newport.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1844.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A second trial to elect Representatives in four Congressional Districts in Massachusetts, took place on Monday last. The result is the re-election of the Hon. Daniel P. King, (Whig) in the 2d district by a majority of upwards of 1300 over all other candidates. In Middlesex district now represented by Mr. Parmenter, (Dem.) Hon. B. Thompson, (Whig) is elected over all others by a majority of 334. In the Worcester District, Hon. Charles Hudson, (Whig) is re-elected by a majority of about 1100 over all other candidates.—In Bristol District now represented by Hon. H. Williams (Dem.) there is again no choice.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.—The Hon. James Semple was elected by the Legislature of Illinois, on the 11th inst. as a Senator of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel McRoberts. Mr. Semple (Dem.) received 100 votes, and Gen. John J. Hardin, (W.) 46 votes.

The old House on the south side of Market square, formerly occupied for many years by the late Charles Comstock, has within a few days been sold and taken down. This was a very ancient building and is said to have been originally the residence of Thomas Ward who died in 1693. He was the ancestor of the Ward family, many of whom have been conspicuous in the history of this State.

NEAL'S SATURDAY GAZETTE.—The last number of this excellent family paper, published at Philadelphia is printed on a double sheet; besides a variety of interesting matter, it contains the contents of an entire English Annual—The London Forget me not for 1845—It is intended as a Christmas & New Year's present. Single copies at 12 1-2 cents—12 copies for \$1.

The Boston Almanac for 1845.—We have received from Mr. S. N. Dickinson a copy of this work. It has a new and perfect map of Boston on an enlarged scale, and a list of the various newspapers in New England, amounting in all, to nearly three hundred.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, which has passed the Senate, appropriates \$76,200, for that purpose. It is in the same shape as it passed the Senate at the last session.

Mississippi State Treasury.—From a statement published by authority of the Treasurer of State, it appears the Treasury is not only empty, but was indebted to the Treasurer to the amount of seventy four dollars and forty and a half cents, on the 30th day of September last.

Communicated.

Russell & Co's Express to New York, Providence and Boston offers the best and most expeditious means of conveyance for Letters and packages to and from Newport, and their punctual delivery is a source of gratification to all who avail themselves of the opportunity every Tuesday and Friday mornings for Providence and Boston, and the same evenings for New York by steam-boat Neptune. The opportunity for sending to New York, Providence or Boston, and having any errands done, or business attended to, and packages forwarded and received with despatch is certainly worthy of notice, and it is hoped the public and especially the Newport people will find it to their interest to patronize the Express line of Russell & Co.

The Navy.—The following promotions and appointments have been made, by and with the advice and consent of the senate:—

Promoted.—Wm. Jamieson, to be a captain; Henry Eagle, to be a commander; John Cassin Henry, Wm. A. Wayne, James S. Riddle, C. R. Perry Rodgers, James Withers Read, Washington A. Bartlett, and Francis Winslow, to be lieutenants; Charles A. Hassler, to be a surgeon.

Appointed.—James Hamilton, Charles H. Oakley, Bernard Henry, Jr., Robert T. Maccoun, William A. Harris, and Robert E. Wall, to be assistant surgeons; James A. Semple, and James H. Watmough, to be pursers.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the valuation of Massachusetts with Maine, united, was \$20,000,000. Now the valuation of Massachusetts alone is 300,000,000, of which the city of Boston owns \$120,000,000.

The Bangor Gazette says that nearly all the vessels which were recently cut out through the ice from that place are more or less injured. One or two of them are filled with water, and others are in a leaky condition.

Dreadful Occurrence.—By passengers from Norwood's Landing, in the lower part of Dallas county, the Mobile Tribune learns the particulars of a most terrible scene of violence performed near that place on the night of the 5th inst:—

"A party of nine men, with blackened faces and otherwise disguised, made an attack upon the house of an old man named Burge, the object of which, it is supposed, was by threats and punishment to drive him from the possession of his land. In the attack, the old man was killed, and his son so dreadfully wounded as to preclude the hope of recovery. One of the daughters, a woman of eighteen, escaped from the house, and was killed about two hundred yards distant from it, a ball entering her right side below the arm, and coming out on the other side below the heart. It is said that at the time she was killed she was on her knees supplicating the murderers for mercy.—Another younger sister was wounded slightly in the hand.

In the defence made by Burge, a man named Holloway was killed, and another Davis, was so wounded that there was no chance of his survival.

The rest of the scoundrels fled. Several of them, we are informed, whose names are McElroy and Harris, arrived here on Wednesday last, and immediately took passage for New Orleans.

The attack was made about nine o'clock in the evening. All the parties, it is said were men of good standing. Burge was industrious, and had amassed his little property by frugality and hard work."

Gunning on the Sabbath.—We learn from the Madison (Wisconsin) Argus of Dec. 3, that a young man named Henry Slaughter, at Cottage Grove in that county, went out on the preceding Sunday morning in company with another person, in a wagon, with their guns. In a short time they came upon a deer, at which Slaughter discharged one of the guns, and, hastily seizing a rifle by the muzzle which lay across the wagon seat, and drawing it towards him, the cock caught something which raised it sufficiently to explode the cap as it returned, and the ball was discharged through his breast, and killed him almost instantly.

Another dreadful Steamboat Accident.—Thirty-one Lives Lost.—We learn from the officers of the steamboat Duke of Orleans, that on the night of Saturday the 14th inst, the Belle of Clarksville came in collision with the Louisiana, (the former bound from New Orleans for Nashville, the latter from Memphis for New Orleans, heavily laden with cotton) by which accident the Belle was entirely demolished. Her hull parted from her cabin and sunk instantly—the cabin floating off with the persons saved.—The Louisiana was immediately brought round, and every exertion was made to save those afloat on small pieces of the wreck. The wreck of the cabin was landed about half a mile below the place where the collision occurred; which was at the foot of Horse-shoe Bend, twenty-five miles below Helena, Arkansas.

The loss of life was altogether among the deck passengers and the crew. Of the crew, John Holliday, assistant engineer, and twelve negro firemen, were lost. In all, thirty-one lives. The balance of the crew, and all the cabin passengers were saved.—the latter losing all their baggage. Those lost were men—there being no females on board; and but few cabin passengers. Mr. French lost three negroes, and Mr. Percy four.

The cargo of the Belle of Clarksville was insured for \$23,000, and the boat for \$8000. All the passengers lost were residents of West Tennessee. Mr. French, named above, lost three valuable horses, among them the celebrated "Ann Hays." The Louisiana sustained no injury.—Cincinnati Gaz. Dec. 21.

Brighton Market, Monday, Dec. 23. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser

At Market, \$60 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep and 550 Swine. 150 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were hardly sustained. We quote a yoke or two extra 4 3/4 to 5; first quality 4 5/4 to 4 5/2; second quality 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; third quality 3 3/4 to 3 5/4. A beautiful Cattle, from Athol, Mass., sold for 5 50.—The price was made several weeks since.

Sheep.—Common Sheep from 1 50 to \$2. A lot of fed Wethers \$4.

Swine.—Two lots old Hogs, 3c; a lot of small selected Shoats 3 1-4 to 4 1-2 c. At retail from 4 to 5c.

Does your Employment cause you to stoop? If so you require every now and then a gentle alternative. The progress of digestion must be in some measure retarded and the circulation of the blood and flow of the juices in some degree obstructed, by the doubling up of the body which is absolutely necessary in many sedentary pursuits. From such obstructions, permanent chronic disease will arise, unless the digestive apparatus and alimentary canal are occasionally relieved of their impurities, and stimulated to a more vigorous and healthy action. It is not asserted that any medicine can wholly supercede the necessity of exercise; but we know from experience that Peter's Vegetable Pills will keep the system in a healthy state, in cases where fresh air and exercise are luxuries that are not occasionally enjoyed. These pills are gentle stimulative as well as cathartic, and give tone and vigor to the stomach and bowels at the same time, that they perform the work of purification.

For Sale at No. 142 Thames Street by CHARLES N. TILLET, Agent, Newport R. I.

NOTICE.

IF The Rev. THOMAS TEW will deliver a Lecture on TEMPERANCE, at the Town Hall, on Monday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock. Dec. 28.

MARRIED.

In North Kingstown, on the 16th inst, by the Rev. J. W. Allen, at his own residence, Mr. Wm. Brown to Miss Louisa Willis, both of Wickford.

In Fall River on Friday the 20th inst, Mr. Daniel Austin to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Allen, all of this town.

At the American Consulate in Havana, Charles Henry D'Wolf to Sarah F., daughter of the late Hon. Nathaniel Hazard, of this town.

DIED.

In this town on Friday the 20th inst, Mr. Thomas Welch, formerly of Sligo Island, aged 35 years.

On Wednesday last, Miss Mary Greole, in the 83d year of her age.

In Bristol, on the 18th inst, Mr. William Diman, aged 85 years a revolutionary pensioner.

In Cranston, 19th inst, Edward Burton, in the 83d year of his age.—a Soldier of the Revolution.

In Boston, on the 11th inst, Hannah M'Carthy, aged 105 years.

In New York, Mr. Edward W. Huntington, son of the late Capt. Joseph Huntington, of this town, aged 46 years.

Marine List.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, December 21.

Sch'r Globé, Baker, fm Yarmouth for N. Carolina.

Cleared.—Ship Wm Engs, Boss, Havana; Sch'r Mary Clark, Pepper, Boston.

SUNDAY, December 22d

Sch'r's Ware, Paley, fm Plymouth for Norfolk; Samuel Davis, Holmes, fm do for Fredericksburg; Helen Fraizer, Clark, fm Portland for Baltimore; Post Boy, Masten, fm River for Baltimore; Leonard, Beechum, fm Cutler for do; Abner, Whitmore, fm Boston for do; Mary Brooks, fm Newburyport for Baltimore.

MONDAY, December 23.

Brig Michigan, Crowell, fm Boston for Wilmington.

Sch'r's Leo, Elliot, fm Thomaston for New York; Time, Goosbe, fm New Bedford for Cape of Delaware; Sarah Ripley, Horton, fm Boston for Rappahannock; Moses Brown, Nickerson, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Herald, Holbrook, fm Plymouth for Norfolk.

TUESDAY, December 24.

Brig Electra, (of Newcastle,) Packard, 4 weeks from Frankfort, 5 days from Tarpaulin Cove, for Charleston, with Block Granite.—In distress, having sprung a leak which will require her to discharge and repair.

WEDNESDAY, December 25.

Brig Peconic, Wilbur, of and for New York, 57 days fm Porto, cargo of wine—in distress.—On the 11th, in lat 35 50, long 72, experienced a hurricane, was knocked down on beam ends and shifted cargo; cut away foremast backstay; when she righted with loss of foremast, main topgallant mast, and flying jibboom, with all sails attached; carried away both stay and broke bowsprit, lost stern boat, mainmast, main topmast and balance reefed trial blown to shreds; was boarded by a sea which stove after part of cabin (on deck and swept thro')—lost all cabin small stores, some furniture, clothing, bedding, &c., stove bulwarks, and galley, lost cooking utensils, watacasses, and other articles. Spoke 19th, lat 31 10 N, ship John Marshall, 55 days from Rotterdam for New York, which was boarded by a sea 11th, that stove bulwarks, started watery seams, and carried away boat.

Sch'r Eliza Hand, Baker, fm Bangor for Baltimore.

Brigs Franklin Green, Wilcox, fm Savannah for Providence; Pocahontas, Gifford, fm Philadelphia, with Coal.

Sloop Rhode Island, Sturgis, fm Providence for New York; Rensel, Durlee, fm N. York for Providence.

THURSDAY, December 26.

Sch'r's Atlantic, Cook, fm Providence for Norfolk; Candace, Baker, fm Fall River for Baltimore.

FRIDAY, December 27.

Sch'r's Engineer, Whiting, fm Dighton for Norfolk; Belhel, —, fm Providence for do; Jas. Otis, Anderson, fm Providence for South Carolina; Tolant, Hopkins, fm Rappahannock for Providence; Marston, Gardner, fm Fall River for New York; Cabot, Powers, fm Bristol for Havana; Harriet, Baker, fm Providence for North Carolina; Cora, Read, fm Providence for Charleston.

Sloops Advance, Gifford, fm Bristol for N. York; Portsmouth, Allen, fm Warren for New York; Moses Eddy, Bliven, fm Providence for ditto.

Sailed.—Ship Wm. Engs, Boss, for Havana. In Port—Brig Electra, (of Newcastle,) discharging her cargo; Orta Taft, repairing.

Marine Memoranda.

Brig Confidence, Cozens, remained at Leghorn 16th ult., for New York soon.

Sch'r Hannah, (3 masts,) Woodman, sailed from Providence, 22d ult, for Gibraltar.

Sch'r Isabella, Clarke, el'd at Fredericksburg prev to 17th inst, for Boston.

Sch'r Sarah, Reynolds, arr at New Orleans 13th from Wickford.

Sloop Alert, Draper, arr at Charleston 18th inst, 10 days from Baracoa.

Sloop Belle, Gavit, arr at St. Marks 5th inst, fm New Orleans.

Brig Cypros, of and for Boston, before reported abandoned 5th, was boarded 9th, about 75 miles SW from Montauk, by Sch'r Nam-shong, Young, at this port, who took from her the captain's writing desk, containing the brig's and private papers, her log book, a sextant and a quadrant. According to her manifest she had on board 285 tons of Coal. Observed no damage, but had a flag in her fore rigging, union down, and on her quarter was written with chalk "Don't leave us, for God's sake!"

Arr at Cowes 22d inst, brig Ellsworth, Lang Havana, via this port.

At Havana 7th inst, brigs Prince de Joinville, Gardner, fm this port, 14 days; Tasso, Burdick, for Cabañas, 8th.

Weekly Almanac.

1844.	Sun	Sun	High
DECEMBER	rises	sets,	rises, sets, Walr
28 Saturday,	7 31	4 29 8	40 10 44
29 Sunday,	7 31	4 29 9	42 11 29
30 Monday,	7 30	4 30 10	47 morn.
31 Tuesday,	7 30	4 30 11	53 0 14
1 Wednesday,	7 29	4 31 morn.	1 0
2 Thursday,	7 29	4 31 1	1 49
3 Friday,	7 28	4 32 2	11 2 43

Moon last q, 1st 10h 30m morning.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the 30th day of December at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises:

All the right, title and interest of Mary E. Cook, William C. Cook, Sarah W. Cook, and Maria E. Cook, minor children of Charles C. Cook, late of Newport deceased in and to a lot of Land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Newport on Elizabeth street.

Conditions at the time and place, GEORGE I. COOK, Guardian. Newport, Dec. 7.

SCHOOL, For Young Ladies.

THE next term of Mr. Adams's school in Church street, (near the Lodge,) will commence on MONDAY, the 30th inst. Tuition, \$3 per term of eleven weeks. [Dec. 28.]

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE, Fort Adams, Dec. 24, 1844.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Adams, until January 2d, 1845, for supplying the Troops at that Post with FRESH BEEF for the year ensuing the 12th proximo.

Each bid to be accompanied by the names of two responsible bondsmen, and to be endorsed "Proposals for Beef." Dec. 28.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CODDINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will be held at Armory Hall on Monday, Jan. 6th, 1845, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

S. F. GARDNER, Treasurer. Newport, Dec. 23, 1844.

8,000 YARDS REMNANTS

OF New Style CALICOES, from which good bargains may be selected, will be ready for sale this day, by E. W. LAWTON & SON. Dec. 27.

New Year's Presents.

For the Old Fellows, THE OLD FELLOW'S GEM, containing sentiments of Friendship, Love and Truth, edited by a Lady. Just published, and for sale (as New Year's Presents,) by CHARLES N. TILLET.

Also, For Sale as usual, Confectionary, nuts, apples, raisins, cigars, tobacco of all kinds, toy books, of all prices, Cough candy of various kinds, licorice, lozenges, toys, &c. &c.

Just received, 2 barrels of first quality New Shagbarks, which I am selling for only 2s a peck.—Call and get some of them before they are all cracked up. at No 142 Thames street. Dec. 23.

Bank of Rhode Island.

A Semi Annual Dividend will be paid at this Bank, on and after Wednesday January 1st, 1845.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Bank on Monday, January 6th, 1845, at 11 o'clock, a. m. W. A. CLARKE



## POETRY.

### Song of the Husbandman.

BY MRS. E. T. DANIELS.

New England's soil, our happy home,  
The land of hardy worth,  
Where plenty crowns the social board,  
And love lights up the hearth;  
The land of rock, and mount, and glen,  
Of noble streams that sweep  
Through valleys rich with verdure,  
In gladness to the deep.  
Blue are the arching skies above,  
And green the fields below;  
And autumn fruits, and summer flowers,  
In wild profusion grow.

The towering oak and ancient pine,  
Our noble forests bear;  
The maple bough its blossoms  
Flings on the scented air;  
And flocks, and herds, and waving grain,  
Each slope and upland crown;  
And autumn winds from laden bough,  
The mellow fruits shake down.  
The fragrant clover tempts the bee  
Its blushing sweets to try,  
And in tall ranks the glossy maize  
Points upward to the sky.

No tyrant landlord wrings our soul,  
Or rends its fruits away;  
The flocks upon our own green hills,  
Secure from plunder, stray;  
No bigot's scourge no martyr's fires,  
A bar/rous creed fulfil;  
For the spirit of our stern old sires  
Is with their children still.  
And pure to heaven our altars rise,  
Upon a bloodless soil:  
Where man with free, unfettered faith,  
Bows down and worships his God.

No midnight revel wastes our strength,  
Or prints our brows with care;  
We shun the noisy wassail—  
The serpent's coiling there,  
But childhood's ringings tones of mirth,  
And loves refined caress,  
With the pure glow of knowledge,  
Our peaceful evenings bless,  
And underneath our pillow  
There's a spell for slumber's hour,  
And for the sons of toil alone,  
That magic spell hath power.

Our homes! our dear New England homes!  
Where sweet affections meet,  
Where the cool poplar spreads its shade,  
And flowers our senses greet;  
The lily roars her polished cup,  
The rose as freshly springs,  
And to the sky looks gaily up,  
As in the courts of kings;  
And the vine that climbs the window  
Hangs drooping from above,  
And sends its grateful odors in,  
With messages of love.

Then hail to thee New England;  
Thou cherished land of ours!  
Our sons like thy granite rocks,  
Our daughters, like thy flowers!  
We quail to none, of none we crave,  
Nor bend the servile knee;  
The life blood that our fathers gave  
Still warms the firm and free.  
Free as the eagle spreads his wings  
We own no tyrant's rod,  
No master but the King of kings,  
No monarch but our God.

### A Chronological Account of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1779.

(Continued.)

#### EVACUATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

About the 1st of October indications appeared of an intention on the part of the British forces to evacuate the Island of Rhode Island. They began by withdrawing their posts at the north end of the Island. On the 11th of Oct. a fleet of 52 sail of transports arrived from New York to take off the Garrison which now consisted of about 7000 men, together with the ordnance and military stores and also to receive the Royalists and their moveable property.

The ships hauled in alternately, and on the 12th commenced embarking the heavy ordnance and stores belonging to the army and the effects of the Royalists. About 30 or 40 families who had adhered to the Royal cause; and a large number of negro slaves who had been offered their liberty embarked in the fleet;—this operation being completed, the ships hauled out and moored near Brenton's point.

The north Battery was levelled and the platforms on which the guns had been mounted were burnt. The buildings at Brenton's point and the Light House at Beaver tail, were burnt, but the Fort and buildings at Goat Island were spared.

On the morning of Monday, the 25th of Oct. a proclamation was made requiring the inhabitants to keep within their houses during the day, on pain of death for disobedience.

The troops commenced their march the same morning and continued leaving the town during the whole day, as fast as they arrived at Brenton's Point they were embarked on board the fleet, about sunset every thing being completed, they got under way and sailed for New York.

The British left the Forage yard uninjured, and a number of Horses belonging to the Army were left behind.

The whole of the Town, and Probate Records, belonging to Newport were taken away in one of the transports; this act was ascribed to some of the Royalists who it was supposed intended to hold them, for the purpose of making their peace at some future time. The vessel

in which the Records were shipped was unfortunately sunk in Hurl Gate, by which accident they were nearly destroyed, having laid a long time under water.—On application of the town they were afterwards restored, but in so damaged a condition that little could be gleaned from them.

The American troops which had been stationed at Tiverton and Bristol, finding the fleet had sailed, came on to the Island and marched into the town, the morning after the evacuation.

Augustus Johnson Esq. formerly Attorney General of the Colony of Rhode Island and afterwards Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in South Carolina, died very suddenly at Newport a few days before the evacuation.

On the evacuation of the Island by the enemy the General Assembly passed an act empowering the town of Newport to resume their corporate powers and chose town officers, providing that every person who had in anywise aided the enemy should be excluded from voting. The first meeting for the choice of officers was held at the Friends Meeting House in November.

The possession of the Island of Rhode Island for three years by a hostile army had driven from their homes more than one half of the inhabitants; the flourishing groves of forest trees and many of the most valuable orchards, which had formerly beautified and adorned the Island, had been cut down, many houses and buildings had been destroyed and the whole Island at the evacuation, presented a scene of desolation.

The late period of the season in which the British forces had gone from the Island, left the inhabitants of Newport nearly destitute of fuel; to add to their distress, the winter of 1779—80, was one of the most severe in the memory of man, the rivers were frozen over from the Island to the main; wood was sold at the enormous price of \$20 per cord. Provisions were equally scarce, Corn was sold at four silver dollars per bushel and Potatoes at two dollars per bushel, and other articles in like proportion.

The number of regular troops from Rhode Island in the service of the United States was this year 507.

Augustus Johnson, was a native of New Jersey, he was born at Amboy about the year 1730—His mother's maiden name was Lucas, the daughter of a French Huguenot who resided in Newport, she became a widow and afterwards married Mathew Robinson, Esq. a lawyer of Newport. Mr. Johnson studied in the office of his step-father, settled in Newport where he married and practiced the law with great success. In 1757 he was elected by the General Assembly, Attorney General, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Uplike, and was annually re-elected for 9 years to the same office. During the time he held the office, he enjoyed great popularity, and the General Assembly in 1759 in compliment to the Attorney General, named the town of Johnston after him.

In 1765 at a period of great excitement, he accepted from the British Government the place of Stamp Master for Rhode Island, which drew on him the vengeance of the people; his house was beset and part of his furniture destroyed, he was afterwards seized by a mob and after suffering many indignities, a promise was extorted from him, to resign the office, which he reluctantly complied with.

In 1766 he was appointed by the British Government, Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in South Carolina and until the commencement of hostilities, spent part of his time each year in Charleston. During the occupation of Newport, by the British army he remained there with his family and held several appointments. On learning the intention of the British commanders to evacuate the Island, he is said to have bitterly regretted the part he had taken in the contest, and the idea of having forever to abandon his property and home, prayed on his mind—he died very suddenly of an apoplexy at the age of 49 years a few days before the evacuation.

Mr. Johnson left one son and three daughters. His son was the late Major Mathew R. Johnson, who was born in Newport in 1761 and entered the British Army at an early age, he served under the Duke of York and Gen. Abercromby at the siege of Dunkirk and was in the various battles during the campaign in Holland, he afterwards served in the West Indies, in all of which he sustained the reputation of a brave and accomplished officer.

After the peace of 1800 feeling a longing desire to revisit his native place, he sold his commission and came to Newport, where he married and resided (except a few years when he resided on a Farm in Portsmouth) until his death which took place on the 5th of May 1818 in the 56th year of his age.

He was a high minded, honorable man, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him.

#### Russell & Co's Express.

For New York, Providence and Boston.

A PACKAGE & LETTER EXPRESS, will leave Newport for N. York every Tuesday and Friday evening, by steamboat Neptune, and return on Tuesday and Friday morning.

Also, for Providence and Boston, on Tuesday and Friday morning, and return the evening.

Packages and letters can be left with C. N. Tilley, No. 142 Thames street, and all orders for either of the above places will be promptly attended to. For further information apply to

CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent.

### FALES' CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC.

For the Growth, Preservation and Restoration of the Hair.

No matter how bald a person may be, a growth of hair will be produced, and as naturally too as herbage grows on the plain, or the lily in the valley. This Tonic is warranted to cleanse the hair from Dandruff, and every other accumulating substance. Is your hair thin and falling off?—The Tonic will moisten and fix it firmly in the head. Is your hair thin or your head bald?—The Tonic is warranted to satisfy the largest desires in thickening the hair in the first case, and covering the bald head with natural hair, in the second.

It is composed of these remedial agents that restore the skin at once to a sound and healthy condition, when thus restored, you will soon discover on the head, a short soft and beautiful growth of young hair, gradually increasing in length, till it becomes like your other hair was before you began to lose it.

FALES' COUGH, WORM, HEADACHE and Diarrhea or Dysentery LOZENGES are safe, certain and agreeable remedies for the diseases for which they are recommended.

Numerous, speedy and surprising cures have been effected by their use, hence their popularity.

DYOTT'S ORACLE OF HEALTH, (Philadelphia) Says that Fales' Medicated Lozenges are considered by those who have used them, to be far superior to Sherman's or any other introduced into that market.

THE COUGH LOZENGES, are beneficial in all cases of common colds, hooping cough, asthmatic affections, inflammation of the throat and lungs; they are also particularly beneficial for the croup, and a very good substitute for the celebrated HIVE SYRUP, COUGH CANDIES, QUINCY CORDIALS, PULMONARY BALMS, &c.

THE WORM LOZENGES, are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Two or three is a dose for very small children, and five or six for larger ones.

THE DYSENTERY LOZENGES, are a certain and agreeable remedy for Diarrhea, and Bowel Complaints of Children—Full directions as to diet and manner of taking them, accompany each box.

THE HEADACHE OR CAMPHOR LOZENGES, are beneficial in cases of nervous headache, in febrile affections of a typhus character. They are useful in Rheumatism and peripneumony; also in eruptive diseases, to favor the eruption or bring it back when it has suddenly receded from the skin, as sometimes happens in measles and small pox.

N. B. Be sure that J. J. FALES, M. D., Boston, is on the side of the Box that you buy.

For sale in Newport, at the Confectionary and Variety store of

T. STACY, Jr.

July 1.

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan."

NO 92 Thames Street.

JUST RECEIVED

From Boston in addition to the former Stock of

Medicine Dye Stuffs and Perfumery,

Extract of Rose,

Do do Orange,

Do do Honey,

Do do Burgamot,

Do do Myrtle,

Do do Magnolia,

Do do Woodbine,

Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia,

Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique Oil, for the hair,

French Lotion for chapped hands,

Cold Cream and Lip Salve,

German, French & American Cologne,

Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia,

Henry's Calcined Magnesia,

English, Winsor, and other soaps,

Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families, or Vessels, and a general assortment of Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON.

Newport Oct. 15. 1842.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice, that he has taken the Store, corner of Banister's wharf and Thames street, and directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where he intends keeping a general assortment of Fruits, Preserves, Jellies, Spices, Catsups, Pickles, Macarons, Vermacilla, Nuts, bottled and Draft Ale; bottled Cider, Porter & Beer by the dozen or single bottle; bottled and Fountain Soda Water, with or without Syrups, by the doz. or single bottle; Havana and Principe Cigars; Fine Cut Chewing, Turkish and American Smoking Tobacco; Pipes, Bird Cages and Bird Seed; and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

T. S. STANHOPE.

Newport, May 18th.—17.

F. GALLUP, M. D., perform

all operations on the teeth. Office

in Mary street, near Spring

Marine and Fire Insurance

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM-

PANY, Providence, R. I. continue to

insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on

Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures,

Building and Merchandise, and also against

MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—

The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Director

elects June 6th, 1842:

William Rhodes,

Tully D. Bowen,

Robert R. Stafford,

Nathaniel Bishop,

Amos D. Smith,

George S. Rathbone,

Resolved Waterman,

Caleb Harris and

Shubael Hutchings,

Jabez Bullock,

Ebenezer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested

to direct their applications (which should be

accompanied with a particular description of

the property) per mail, to the President and

Secretary of the Company, and the same will

meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made

in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.

ALFRED PECK, Sec'y.

American Insurance Co's }

Office, July 14, 1842.

### Flour, Buckwheat, Butter, &c., &c.

THE subscriber has recently returned from New York with an additional supply, added to his former Western purchase, viz:—

Family Flour,  
Buck W. Flour,  
Goshen & Western Butter,  
Cheese by the box & cask,  
Leaf Lard in small kegs,  
Spits & Pippin Apples, per bbl.  
Smelbark Nuts, per bbl or bushel,  
Damson Plumbs, by bushel, &c.,  
Fresh Raisins by the box,  
Fresh Figs in small drums,  
Brown Sugar,  
White Beans by the Bushel, &c.  
For sale at No. 2, Devens' Wharf, by  
HENRY POTTER.

Newport, Nov. 30.

#### TO LET.

THE HOUSE owned and formerly occupied by Mrs. Com. Perry, with a large garden, containing a variety of Fruit Trees. The House is in good order, and has every convenience for a large family. Possession given as soon as desired. Also.—A three story store on Champlin's Wharf. Apply to  
Nov. 2. B. A. MASON.

#### Smoke House.

JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 100, Thames Street, has in readiness his SMOKE HOUSE, for the purpose of smoking HAMS. He will also take Hams to cure, in the best manner. Those who favor him with their custom will please send them as above, and they will be satisfactorily attended to. If any one desires Mr. D. to send for their Hams and return them, he will do so at a small additional expense.  
Newport, Nov 9, 1844.—3m.

#### TO LET.

THE upper part of the House in Thames street, next north of the subscribers residence. For terms apply to  
S. T. NORTHAM.  
Also, a large School Room, in a very pleasant situation, near the residence of Dr. Cotton.

#### LUMBER & LIME.

70,000 Shingles, various qualities.  
20,000 feet of Eastern Pine Boards and Plank.  
10,000 feet Hemlock, do. do.  
4,000 Clapboards.  
180 Casks of Lime.  
To close a concern, the above will be sold low, in quantities to suit purchasers.  
Apply to JOHN D. NORTHAM.  
Nov. 2.—17.

#### AT H. SESSIONS.

Rich Cashmeres;  
Mousseline de Laines;  
Figured and Plain Alpaccas;  
Taisans and Chusans;  
Printed Velvets;  
Thibets and Merinoes;  
Gala Plaids;  
Roslin and Highland Plaids;  
Cloakings;  
Calicoes and Cambrics;  
Shawls, a great variety;  
Rich Fancy Handkerchiefs;  
Silk and cotton pocket do;  
Gimps and Fringes;  
Hose, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c.  
Oct. 19.

### NEW TIN and SHEET IRON WARE Establishment.

THE subscribers have taken the store No. 127 Thames Street, nearly opposite the store of Messrs Finch & Engs, and have entered into co-partnership under the name of

Coggeshall & Bliss,

for the purpose of manufacturing every description of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.—They will sell on REASONABLE TERMS to suit the times.

They have on hand a lot of plain Japan and Britannia Ware. They also intend keeping on hand an assortment of Sheet and Cast Iron STOVES of the most approved patterns.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work in the above line done to order. A share of public patronage is solicited with the assurance that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with orders in their line of business.

FREEBORN COGGESHALL.

WILLIAM H. BLISS.

Newport, Aug. 10, 1844.—17.

#### House and Land For Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell her estate in Portsmouth, R. I. viz:—A new and convenient dwelling House and out buildings, and two acres of land beautifully situated about six miles from Newport on the road leading to the Glen, within a few rods of Mrs. Durfee's Tea-House. The House is one story high with six rooms on the floor and well finished throughout, the land and fixtures are in excellent order. Any person wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. The terms will be made easy.  
SARAH C. GRINNELL.  
Portsmouth June, 8.

### NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLLEN DYER. WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths, Silks,  
Cassimeres, Crapes,  
Merinos, Satins,  
Circassians, Pongees,  
Bombazines, Hosiery,  
Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns, merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, suits, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls, cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley, Portsmouth.  
February 19. 1842.

### Marble and Brown Stone MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the Manufactory of Marble and other Stone at the old stand No. 222, Thames-st., (North end,) where he will manufacture Monuments, Tomb and Head Stones of the first quality of Italian and American Marble and Slate, also hearths and freestone work of all descriptions.

Also, Soap Stone for lining stoves and Grates all on the most reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the Country faithfully executed.

PHILIP STEVENS.

Newport, June 15. 1844.—1yr.

#### TO LET

and possession given immediately:

THE lower part of a convenient Dwelling House, with a garden situated in Washington street, being the late residence of Captain Robert Carter, deceased. For terms apply to  
THEOPHILAS TOPHAM.  
Newport, Aug. 31.

#### FOR SALE.

A very pleasantly situated and valuable FARM, laying on the East side of this Island, and 4 1/2 miles from Newport, being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land; it is well fenced with stone wall.—The Farm has on it a double two story dwelling house, a good wash room chaise and milk house, crib and grain house, and a large bouble barn; all the above buildings are in good repair—there is also a well of good soft water, and a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—There is also a large full grown greenling orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit, and any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase—it is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.

ROBINSON POTTER.

#### FOR SALE.

The new House and Store, situated at the fork of Broad and Spring streets, built about eight years since. It is one of the best situations in Newport for a store of any kind, and particularly for the upholstery business. The House is convenient for a large family, and on the premises is a never failing well of excellent water, a brick cistern for rain water led into the basement, and a wood house in the yard. For further particulars apply to

Z. L. HAMMOND.

#### FOR SALE.

At the Shop of the late Andrew Winslow in Broad Street.

A LARGE quantity of Hinges, Gate Hangings, Hay and Manure forks, Iron bars, Hoes, Ox chains, Hay knives, Shovels & Tongs, Axes, Hatchets, Bush knives, Stone hammers, Pick Axes, Corn knives, Drills, Spoon Shovels, Hooks, Garden-forks Chopping knives, Files, Spikes, Staples, Carriage springs, Drawing-knives, Stone sledges, with a variety of other articles all of which will be sold at very reduced prices by  
ANDREW WINSLOW  
WANTON T. SHERMAN, Ad'mrs  
Newport, July 6.

#### For the Ladies Toilet.

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c, in great variety, just received and for sale at the Confectionary and Variety Store of  
Nov. 2. T. STACY, Jr.

#### NEW FRUIT.

Oranges, Lemons, Coconuts, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Grapes, Sultana Raisins, Apples of every kind. And a great variety of Nuts, just received and for sale at the Confectionary and Variety Store of  
Oct. 2. T. STACY JR.

### At a Town Council holden Newport, Nov. 7th, 1844.

BE IT ORDAINED, That in future the following Rules and Regulations be observed in the New Burial Ground, viz:—That no person shall be allowed to disfigure the ground in the act of fencing or building Vaults any more than is actually necessary for the same, that they shall not obstruct any of the avenues or any part of the ground unnecessarily over twenty-four hours, by heaps of earth, stone or any thing else, that every person shall be required after they have done setting fences, grave stones or building vaults or monuments to clear up the ground all around and put the same in as good order as before they commenced, that they shall not trespass, dig up or injure in any manner any other lot than their own. Hereafter no earth shall be allowed to be carried out of the ground, except by the Street Commissioner, who is requested to take up all heaps of surplus earth once a week, for the use of the town, to put on the streets.—No person shall under any pretence, whatever dig up any soil or grass in any part of the ground except in their own lots. Any person who shall bury in the New Ground shall be required to make up the grave and sod the same and clear up the ground in a proper manner. No person shall on any account be permitted to take down any part of the fences around the ground and any person violating or offending in any one of the foregoing Rules or Regulations, shall pay a